FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 058 *26 March 1985*

ALBANIA

Vietnamese Parliamentary Delegation Visits B 1
Miska Receives Delegation B 1
Assembly Hosts Dinner B 1
Delegation Calls on Carcani B 1
Delegations Hold Talks B 2

BULGARIA

BTA Director Questions Italy's Agca Inquiry C 1
[Rome L'ESPRESSO 17 Mar]
Antonov Trial To Open 27 May C 2
Khristov Details Economic Cooperation With USSR C 3
[POGLED]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Assembly Presidium Views Education, Wage Issues D 1
Agreement on Robotics Signed With USSR D 1
Trade Minister Jakubik Leaves for USSR D 2
Economic, Trade Talks With Turkey Begin D 2
[cross-reference]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Foreign Ministry Declines Comment on U.S. Shooting [AFP] E 1
GDR Plans Technology Purchases From FRG E 1
[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 25 Mar]

HUNGARY

13th MSZMP Congress Continues in Budapest F 1
Foreign Delegations Listed F 1
Nemeth Opens Congress F 3
Gyenes Remarks on CCC Report F 7

POLAND

Olszowski Addresses Sejm on Foreign Policy G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 15 Mar]
Briefs: OPZZ International Contacts; Bulgarian Press Delegation Visits; Lithuanian Delegation; GDR Writers Visit G 18

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on Visit by Algerian FLN Delegation I 1
Jeglic Makes Statement I 1
Sukrija Receives Bouhara I 1
Dragosavac, Bouhara Hold Talks [APS] I 2

TANJUG Interviews Brahimi	I 2
Planinc Greets Delegation	I 2
Planinc Hosts Lunch	I 3
Planinc, Brahimi Begin Talks	I 4
Mamula Departs for Military Talks in Kuwait	I 4
BORBA on Collective Work, Term of Office [Torov, 21 Mar]	I 5
Markovic Discusses Democratic Centralism, Serbia	I 6
Bosnia-Hercegovina Body Discusses Defense Tasks	I 7
Vidic, Soviet Envoy Discuss WW II Anniversary	I 8
Briefs: Vojvodina Party Statistics; Trade With Poland; Montenegrin Officials; New Deputy Finance Secretary; New Economic Chamber President	I 8

VIETNAMESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

Miska Receives Delegation

AU221246 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the party Pali Miska received on March 21 at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Assembly Hosts Dinner

AU221247 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- The Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania gave a dinner on March 21 at the Palace of Brigades on occasion of the friendly visit to our country of the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, led by the chairman of the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho. Present were Pali Miska chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, Besnik Bekteshi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Xhafer Spahiu, vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Foto Cami, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and chairman of the standing Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, cadres, deputies, leaders of different departments and institutions of the capital and other guests. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania Hoang Quoc Tinu.

During the dinner speeches were held by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party Pali Miska and the chairman of the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho and they toasted to the further strengthening and development of the relations between our two countries and peoples, to the common benefit and of the struggle against imperialism and reaction. The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Calls on Carcani

AU231413 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 23 (ATA) -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Adil Carcani, received yesterday the delegation of the National Assembly of the SR of Vietnam headed by the chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho. Attending the reception were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bekteshi, the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile and the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Sihat Tozaj. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Huong Quoc Tinh.

A warm and friendly talk was held during the reception. Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that our party, government and people have always evaluated highly the friendship with the Vietnamese people, as a militant friendship, which emerged and strengthened in the common struggle against imperialism and reaction. He acquainted the Vietnamese guests with the work and efforts of the Albanian people for the construction of socialism and the defence of the homeland. The reception passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Delegations Hold Talks

AU231414 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 23 (ATA) -- Talks were held yesterday before noon at the seat of the Presidium of the People's Assembly between the Presidency of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, led by the chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Pali Miska and the delegation of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by the chairman of the National Assembly of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho. Attending were the vice chairmen of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Vitorri Curri and Jashar Menzelxhiu, the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani and other comrades. Taking part in the talks on the Vietnamese side were also vice chairman of the National Assembly Xuang Thuy and other members of the delegation. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam to the PSR of Albania, Huong Quoc Tinh.

After describing the visit of the delegation of the National Assembly of Vietnam as an expression of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries, Comrade Pali Miska stressed that the party, government and the Albanian people cherish a profound respect and have a special consideration for the heroic Vietnamese people. They have expressed their full solidarity with and have supported the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against American imperialism and the reaction. They have always backed up their efforts for the reconstruction of the country, for the defence of freedom and the independence of the homeland.

On his part Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, after appreciating the aid and valuable support that the party, government and the Albanian people have given and are giving to the struggle of the Vietnamese people, expressed his admiration for the successes achieved in Albania in all the fields of life under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Both sides expressed the desire for the further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries in various fields of economy, culture, science etc. During the talks opinions were exchanges also on problems of international situation. The talks were conducted in a warm and friendly spirit.

[Tirana ATA in English 0745 on 24 and 25 March reports on the visit of the Vietnamese delegation to Fier and Vlore districts on 23 and 24 March. The delegation was accompanied by Pali Miska, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Assembly Presidency.]

BTA DIRECTOR QUESTIONS ITALY'S AGCA INQUIRY

PM260949 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 17 Mar 85 pp 28-29

[Interview with BTA Director Boyan Traykov by Mario Scialoja in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] Rome -- [Scialoja] Sofia is conducting a trial parallel to the Italian one in connection with the attack on the pope. What conclusions have your judges reached?

[Traykov] I can state that evidence and testimony will clearly reveal that Agca is a professional liar, a slanderer, and that the "Bulgarian connection" is a fabrication suggested to him by passing him a long list of information. Who fed him and on whose behalf? Unfortunately, I do not believe that our judges can provide an answer to this question based on proof. The only certainty is that Agca belongs to the "Gray Wolves," an extreme right-wing group known to be financed and controlled by the CIA. For the time being no more can be said.

[Scialoja] In August 1983, from Rebibbia prison, Ali Agca wrote a long letter to the military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. In this letter the Turk portrays himself as an agent linked with the Americans ("you said 'go' and I started to talk ") and gives advice for casting an unfavorable light on East bloc countries. Does it seem to you that if Agca really were connected with the U.S. services he could have written such a letter?

[Traykov] Let's stick to the facts. This letter raises a number of questions. It was immediately conveyed by the U.S. Embassy to the Italian authorities and by the latter to Judge Martella. But on the other hand it seems that Martella himself authorized Agca, who was in isolation, to write such a letter: So its existence and even its substance were already known to the investigating authorities. This could be the reason for such amenability on the U.S. Embassy's part. But if it is true that Martella authorized such a letter, why did he do so? What was the point? And why was the letter mailed in the Nomentana District, 10km from Rebibbia, instead of with the regular mail from the prison?

[Scialoja] You have not yet answered my question...

[Traykov] Now I will. With what he writes in his letter Agca suggests a U.S. lead for the crime. If it is regarded as accurate, then obviously it is sensational. If, however, it is considered a fabrication, a slander against the U.S. Embassy, which is how Martella considers it, then I would ask him: If Agca is lying and slandering the Americans, why not believe that he could also lie and slander when talking about the "Bulgarian connection," since everything is solely and entirely based on his words? If one believes the U.S. Embassy's denials, why not believe those of the Bulgarian Embassy?

[Scialoja] It is a fact, however, that after he was helped to escape from prison in Istanbul Agca did visit Bulgaria: What was he doing there?

[Traykov] He is the one to ask about that. Of course your investigators have made inquiries about Agca in Sofia, and it emerges with absolute certainty that he had no contacts with Bulgarian officials of any kind. Moreover, he entered the country on an Indian passport in the name of Joghinder Singh, and it emerges that at that time there were 16 people with that name -- a very common one among Indian Sikhs.

[Scialoja] Agca has accurately described the apartment occupied by Sergey Antonov (one of the Bulgarians sent for trial as organizers of the attack) on the Via Pola in Rome and several of his habits -- his obession with collecting miniature bottles of liquor, his liking for flowers and pop music, and so forth. How did the Turkish would-be assassin come to know these details?

[Traykov] Since Agca did not know Antonov, the only explanation is that he was given indications of what to say. Agca was fed: I rule out any other explanation. He himself has admitted that he never entered Antonov's apartment and never saw his wife Rositsa: So how could he have described themunless someone had prompted him? Furthermore, Agca recognized a photograph of Ivan Donchev but then admitted that he never met him. What does that mean? Mr Martella's trial order does not answer these questions or many others. I resolutely declare that these mysteries point to a lead that Judge Martella had a duty to follow up and that could have led him to whoever invented the "Bulgarian connection." Why did he not do so?

[Scialoja] So do you believe it possible that Agca was "instructed" by people who approached him in prison?

[Traycv] I am absolutely sure of it. Furthermore, Agca was fed continuously as the investigation proceeded. He was informed of what was going on outside, of what was being said by the witnesses and by the Bulgarian codefendants whom he accused. This explains his retractions, his reversals. If we follow his statements carefully there can be no doubt: It comes to light that he was continuously manipulated. As soon as facts and circumstances proved him wrong he was made to adapt a new story to the new requirements.

[Scialoja] So in your opinion has Judge Martella's investigation been diverted?

[Traykov] I am not talking about a diversion of the investigation. What I am saying is that in his quest for the truth Mr Martella followed only one lead -- the one indicated to him by the would-be assassin. Despite the fact that he failed to discover any specific proof of the validity of this lead, he neglected all the others. They were not, and are not, either invisible or negligible.

Antonov Trial To Open 27 May

AU250935 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- Bulgarian journalist Mr Nencho Khranov says Professor Consolo, the counsel for the defence of the Bulgarian Sergey Antonov, is convinced that the trial due in Rome can have only one possible outcome: Antonov's release.

In yesterday's political review show "Sunday 150", broadcast on the "Horizon" programme of the Bulgarian radio, Mr Nencho Khranov told about his meeting in Rome with lawyer Consolo and with Sergey Antonov. The more I get prepared for the trial, which is to open on May 27", the lawyer had told the Bulgarian journalist, the more I analyse the indictment of investigating magistrate Dr Martella, the more I examine the collection of facts in the case, the more I get convinced of the innocence of Sergey Antonov and the other Bulgarians".

"With all due respect to Italian justice, we would also venture to subscribe to this forecast", Mr Nencho Khranov emphasised. "We would like to believe", the Bulgarian journalist stressed, that an impartial and authoritative court would not repeat the fatal errors which have become bywords in world judicial practice, such as the cases against Sacco and Vanzetti and against the Rosenbergs."

Mr Nejcho Khranov said that the world media, those in the West included, are giving increasing ground to the view that the "Antonov case" is an orchestrated campaign against Bulgaria and, along with that, against all socialist countries. In his opinion, however, this does not apply to Italy and the U.S. for obvious reasons", as Mr Khranov put it. It was precisely over the ocean that Claire Sterling first launched her 'Bulgarian connection' theory, and it was not late to find its ardent supporters in Italy, too. Unfortunately, some authoritative Italian press media have failed to gather the pluck or the willingness, having carried so many untrue stories about the 'Bulgarian connection', to run the counter arguments as well, all those facts which beat hollow the conclusions exclusively based on the slanders of the assassin and terrorist Agca."

In connection with the arrest of Francesco Pazienza in New York, the Bulgarian journalist emphasised that the notorious jobber and C.I.A. associate undoubtedly has a lot to tell about the "Antonov case".

"The point however is how far the respective services will make this scoundrel and C.I.A. agent available for interrogation on the questions around the 'Bulgarian connection', Mr Khranov pointed out.

Recalling the recently disclosed facts about the activities of Agca's accomplice Oral Celik, who is now the boss of a drug smuggling ring covering Switzerland, France and the F.R.G., the Bulgarian journalist said that the investigation in Rome would not pursue the lead of the Turkish ultra-right organisation "The Grey Wolves", an organization whose patronage of Celik is now once again confirmed. The investigation was satisfied with exploring the trail provided by the assassin Agca, a trail prompted by certain NATO intelligence centres", Mr Khranov observed.

Speaking of his meeting with Antonov, whom he had visited at his home where he is now held under house arrest, the Bulgarian journalist indicated that this is a sick man, whose physical and psychic health has been undermined in the course of the long-drawn investigation. Apart from that, Mr Khranov expressed hope that Antonov, a man of broken health, will muster strength and will manage to prove himself a match for Agca and his prompters and patrons and to rebuff their slanders and insinuations with dignity during the long court hearings.

KHRISTOV DETAILS ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU251629 Sofia BTA in English 1439 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Sofia, March 25 (BTA) -- In an interview for the POGLED weekly, Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, stressed that the country's achievements in her socio-economic development are a result of the all-round and disinterested aid rendered by the Soviet Union in the years of socialist construction. The minister said that with the very first trade contract signed between the two countries in 1945 which included 120 Soviet items and 9 Bulgarian, the Soviet Union showed in deed its international solidarity and contributed to the normalisation of Bulgaria's economic life and to the restoration and development of a number of economic branches.

Further on the minister dwelled on the present dimensions of bilateral trade and economic relations. The long-term trade agreement for the eighth five-year period (1981-1985) provided for the commodity turnover to reach 52 milliard [billion] foreign currency leva. This, however, was achieved in a period of four years and in the current year reciprocal trade is to amount to about 15.8 milliard foreign currency leva. "In its dimensions and in its quality content Bulgaro-Soviet commodity turnover has no analogue in contemporary international relations," the Bulgarian foreign trade minister stressed. Today the Bulgarian export list includes more than 500 kinds of commodities.

Bilateral trade is characterised by more and more positive qualitative changes. The integration processes form an ever greater part of it. The share of machines and equipment in commodity turnover constantly grows as well as the share of specialised and joint production output.

The minister said that the deliveries from the USSR cover about 65 per cent of the total consumption of fuel and of raw and other materials. In the eighth five-year period the import of raw materials from the Soviet Union also increased on account of the country's participation in the joint construction of 11 projects in the USSR. "The construction of joint projects will continue to be a basic form of integration between Bulgaria and the USSR in the raw materials branches, he stressed. On the basis of the coordinated economic policies Bulgaria will increase her output of industrial, agricultural and food products which she will export to the Soviet Union in return for the fuels, energy and raw materials received.

Mr. Khristo Khristov touched on some new trends in the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the implementation of the national programme for raising the quality standard of the output will lead to innovation of the goods exported to the Soviet Union on the basis of the latest achievements of techno-scientific progress. Progressive changes are taking place and will take place in the structure of the national production and in export. Prominence is given to the deliveries of products of microelectronics, robotics and of the sub-branches manufacturing automation devices and computers.

By way of conclusion Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov stressed that in the implementation of the bilateral programme for techno-scientific cooperation the joint efforts will be directed towards creating principally new scientific developments for improving the structure of the national economy, for its electronisation and complex automation and for increasing production efficiency.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM VIEWS EDUCATION, WAGE ISSUES

LD260731 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly met in Prague today under the chairmanship of Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly. It discussed a report on the development of educational standards and the utilization of the qualifications of the working people in the Czechoslovak economy. After a debate, the Presidium stated that we have been continuously achieving good results in raising the educational standards of the population. At the same time, however, difficulties and disproportions persist, especially in the planning for and employment of graduates from secondary schools and from institutions of higher learning, which are a subject of justified criticism on the part of the relevant bodies and citizens. This is why the Presidium recommended to Matej Lucan, federal vice premier, and to the federal minister of labor and social affairs, to report to the relevant committees of both chambers of the Federal Assembly on measures they intend to take in this area.

The Presidium also discussed a control report on the development of a wage policy and the utilization of material incentives in connection with the implementation of the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy. It recommended that the economic committees of both chambers discuss the implementation of the second stage of the program for raising the wage system's economic effectiveness next year.

After discussing a report on the principal findings acquired from complaints, suggestions and other letters received from citizens and organizations last year, the Federal Assembly Presidium took note of and consented to a set of reports from the field of international relations and of the Czechoslovak interparliamentary group.

AGREEMENT ON ROBOTICS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD230003 Prague CTK in English 1649 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow March 22 (CTK correspondent) -- An agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the development of robot technology complexes and flexible production systems and on the establishment of an international scientific technical association, Robot, was signed here today.

The new agreement is one of the first practical applications, within Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific technical cooperation, of the conclusions of last year's economic summit of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states in Moscow. The Robot association is the start of a new type of cooperation, and implementation of the agreement will be a significant contribution to the further development of the two countries' economies, the two signatories, deputy premiers Jaromir Obzina and Guriy Marchuk said at the signing ceremony. Jaromir Obzina is chairman of the Czechoslovak state commission for scientific technical and investment development and Guriy Marchuk is chairman of the Soviet state committee for science and technology.

Under the agreement, Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the Robot association in the 1985-1990 will focus on three spheres:

- Drafting the concepts of development of robot complexes, flexible production systems and their control, and solving legal questions concerning patents.

- Working out type projects of flexible automated systems for machining and forming technologies,

- Producing prototyes and trial series of machines, equipment and production systems developed in the association.

Robot will be based in the town of Presov in East Slovakia.

"The agreement is a new form of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union", Jaromir Obzina told CTK correspondent here. He noted that the agreement contains binding provisions for the use of robotized complexes and flexible production systems which will be assembled from high-performance machines and equipment manufactured on the basis of joint results of research and development of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The signing of the agreement represents the adoption of a joint program consistently proceeding from strategic scientific technical programs in both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The document is a practical tool of socialist economic integration because it proceeds from priority lines of CMEA states cooperation up to the year 2000, namely from the program of comprehensive automation of production processes, the minister said.

He noted that the agreement makes possible joint development, designing and cooperation in production with an expected higher share of exports to the Soviet Union, which provides lasting guarantees of exports of machinery and equipment. This also enhances the prospects of development of demanding branches of engineering and electrical engineering in Czechoslovakia, Jaromir Obzina stressed.

TRADE MINISTER JAKUBIK LEAVES FOR USSR

LD251431 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Antonin Jakubik, Czech minister of trade, left for a working visit to the Soviet Union today. He will discuss further possibilities for broadening the exchange of consumer goods and scientific and technological cooperation.

ECONOMIC, TRADE TALKS WITH TURKEY BEGIN

For Turkish radio accounts of the visit to Turkey of a delegation led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubic, see the Turkey section of the 26 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLINES COMMENT ON U.S. SHOOTING

AU260919 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Berlin, March 26 (AFP) -- East German authorities have refused to comment on the killing of a U.S. officer by a Soviet guard in East Germany on Sunday, nor has the incident been reported in the official media.

The officer, Major Arthur Nicholson of the U.S. Military Liaison Mission in East Germany, was shot dead when his car passed a group of Soviet tanks near a town northwest of Berlin.

East Berlin's Foreign Ministry told AFP that it would not make any comment on the affair, as "military missions do not have any accreditation with the German Democratic Republic."

GDR PLANS TECHNOLOGY PURCHASES FROM FRG

DW251329 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 25 Mar 85 p 14

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The GDR Government plans to purchase technology and know-how worth $23 billion from Western countries within the framework of the next 5-year plan for the period from 1986 to 1990. This explains why the SED people have accumulated and saved the credits they have obtained from the FRG and other creditors since 1983. In the meantime, this financial cushion has increased to more than DM5 billion. The investment push is primarily aimed at raising to a modern level the printing industry, textile machine construction, the production of packing materials, and the manufacture of computers. The GDR has made up for lost ground in the electronics branch, to be sure; last year the VEB Robotron exported 125 large computers to East bloc countries and to Iraq. Yet, there is a continuing shortage of the latest software. The West Germans above all could profit from the billion dollar business: GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker hopes that an intensification of intra-German trade will meet with the understanding of the new Kremlin boss, Mikhail Gorbachev.

13TH MSZMP CONGRESS CONTINUES IN BUDAPEST

Foreign Delegations Listed

LD252343 Budapest MTI in English 1120 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 4, (MTI) -- On Sunday [24 March] the following delegations arrived to attend the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party:

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Political Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of culture. The delegation was met by Karoly Grosz, first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP.

The delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party, headed by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Political Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee and chairperson of the General Trade Union Confederation. The delegation was met by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Assembly.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, headed by Roel Jacobs, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Lajos Kev, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the National Council of Industrial Cooperatives.

The delegation of the French Communist Party, headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Committee and foreign affairs secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Peter Veress, member of the HSWP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland, headed by Jerry McIntyre, member of the National Executive Committee. The delegation was met by Mrs Istvanne Szucs, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, headed by Rene Urbany, president of the Communist Party of Luxembourg. The delegation was met by Istvan Trombitas, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Lou Lewis, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee, was met by Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Central Committee and director-general of the Institute of Social Sciences of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman. The delegation was met by Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, headed by Inge Kopp, deputy chairperson of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and member of the office and Secretariat of the leadership. The delegation was met by Gabor Beak, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by Paolo Bufalini, member of the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy and chairman of the Central Inspection Commission. The delegation was met by Jozsef Marjai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation of the Communist Party of San Marino, headed by General Secretary Gilberto Ghiotti. The delegation was met by Lieutenant General Sandor Racz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy minister of defence.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Rezso Nyers, member of the HSWP Central Committee and research adviser of the Institute of Economic Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Switzerland, headed by Bernard Buckhard, member of the Political Committee. The delegation was met by Lenard Pal, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the state office for technical development.

The Communist Party of Turkey is represented at the 13th Congress of the HSWP by General Secretary Haydar Kutlu. He was met by Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the HSWP Central Committee and chairman of the metropolitan council.

The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Niaz Mohammad Mohmand, secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Sandor Gorbics, member of the HSWP Central Committee and national commander of the Workers' Militia.

The delegation of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Workers' Party (MPLA-PT), headed by Maria Mambo Caffe secretary of the Central Committee. The delegation was met by Imre Katona, member of the HSWP Central Committee and secretary of the Presidential Council.

The editorial board of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW in represented by Yuriy Sklyarov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and editor-in-chief of the periodical. The delegation was met by Sandor Szoresik, Hungary's representative on the staff of the periocial.

The delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee. The delegation was met by [passage indistinct].

Further delegations of fraternal parties arrived in Budapest Monday to attend the 13th Congress of the HSWP.

The delegation of the Greek Communist Party is led by Dimitrios Sarlis, member of the Political Committee. The delegation was met by Peter Varkonyi, member of the HSWP CC and foreign minister.

The Communist Party of the Netherlands is represented by John Geelen, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. He was welcomed by Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Central Committee and president of the National Federation of Farming Cooperatives.

The delegation of the Party of Labour of Congo is headed by Jean Pierre Nonault, member of the Central Committee. The delegation was welcomed by Laszlo Deak, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the Independence Congress Party of Madagascar is headed by Arsene Ratsifehera general secretary of the Political Bureau and member of the Supreme Revolutionary council. The delegation was welcomed by [name indistinct] and Gyebrowszki, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The delegation of the Sandinista Liberation Front of Nicaragua is led by Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the front and president of the National Assembly. The delegation was met by Lieutenant General Ferenc Szucs, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

The Labour Party of Great Britain is represented by Alex Kitson, chairman of the party's foreign affairs committee. He was welcomed by Zsuzsa Hollan, member of the HSWP CC and deputy director-general of the Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion.

The representative of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Greece is Ioannis Ziagas member of the Central Committee and of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was welcomed by Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the HSWP Central Committee.

Nemeth Opens Congress

LD252021 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Speech by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, opening the 13th MSZMP Congress in the Budapest Center -- live]

[Text] Dear comrade delegates, esteemed guests: I now open the 13th MSZMP Congress. The Budapest and county conferences, the party conferences with country rights, and those of the big plants have elected 935 delegates to the congress. Present are 929 comrades; 6 comrades are absent, with certificates, for health reasons. The congress is therefore empowered to make decisions. I announce that the delegate groups have previously debated and adopted the proposal relating to the congress presidium. I would ask that we confirm our preliminary stand by showing our delegate passes. Thank you.

Dear lady comrades, comrades, esteemed guests: The 13th MSZMP Congress, this event of great significance in our internal political life, is followed with attention and expectation by all our people. In a few days we will commemorate a great historic event, the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our country. April 4 is our greatest national festival, also the festival of Hungarian-Soviet friendship. The USSR's liberating role is undying in Hungary's history. The liberation made it possible for our people to take into their hands their own fate, and in the 4 decades since the liberation Hungary created something big and lasting: It created values which also form the foundation of the future.

The last 5 years, too, together with their results and problems, fit into an epoch-making historic process that started with the liberation. Our party's activity in recent years has also been guided by the service of our people, of our socialist homeland. Our party has practised with responsibility its leading role in society. It is true that not everything succeeded in the way we planned and would have liked. Thoughtful evaluation, however, bears witness to the fact that the efforts were worthwhile; estimable results have been attained in the work of socialist construction.

Our international activity has also served the interests of our people, the cause of socialism, progress, and peace. We have attained our results through cooperation with the USSR and with the socialist countries. We shall also build our future on solid foundations in close alliance and unity with them.

Our party's policy has stood the hard test of recent years. The communists and those outside the party alike demand that the MSZMP continue and, adapting to the changing circumstances, further develop the policy it has been pursuing for nearly 3 decades. The objective of this policy is the building of a developed socialist society, based on mutual confidence between party and people, in national unity, and in an honest, open, democratic atmosphere.

On the international level, joining forces with the forces of progress and peace, we shall also work in the future to guarantee the chief external condition of our work of construction, peace. The leading role which it plays in society obliges the MSZMP to satisfy its calling with historic responsibility and to continue to serve devotedly and successfully the true interests of the Hungarian people, our socialist development, and our common prosperity. We can perform our work in the conviction that our people trust the party and are ready to carry into effect the objectives prescribed by congress with a common will. With these thoughts I wish our congress successful work.

Esteemed congress, in the period under account several of our comrades-in-arms, outstanding personalities of the Hungarian workers' movement, have left the ranks of the living. Those who died, among the Central Committee members, are Comrades Miklos Ajtai, Gyula Dabronaki, Imre Dobozy, Lajos Feher, Istvan Gergely, Karoly Kiss, Arpad Papp, Jozsef Pothoryik, Miklos Somogyi, and Imre Zavodi. Among the members of the Central Control Committee are Mrs Laszlo Nemeth and Comrade Janos Veneczi. We remember with respect the dead companions-in-struggle and those of our allies outside the party, as well as the personalities of public life who have devotedly served in the public interest and our socialist homeland.

Since the 12th congress numerous major personalities of the international communist and worker movement have also left the ranks of the living. Their deaths are a painful loss for us all. Among them were outstanding personalities such as, remembering them according to the year of their deaths:

Josip Broz Tito, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
Jeromino Arnedo Alvarez, general secretary of the Argentine Communist Party;
Luigi Longo, president of the Italian Communist Party;
Aleksey Nikolaevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers;
Sugisvara Vikremasinghe, chairman of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka;
Pedro Antonio Saad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador;
Wladyslaw Gomulka, former first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee;
Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

Waldec Rochet, general secretary of the French Communist Party and honorary president of the party;
Nicolas Saui, chairman of the Lebanese Communist party;
Gustavo Machado, chairman of the Venezuelan Communist Party;
Yusuf Mohamed Dadoo, chairman, South-African Communist Party;
Ville Pessi, honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Finland;
Ismail Bilan, chairman of the Turkish Communist Party;
Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party; and
Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We guard with reverence the memory of our dead comrades and friends. I ask the congress to pay tribute to their memory by standing in silence for 1 minute. Thank you.
[minute's silence]

Dear lady comrades, comrades, at the opening of the 13th MSZMP congress I greet with great respect the delegates and invited comrades. I greet with affection veteran fighters here present from our party and from the Hungarian worker movement, who always serve the cause of socialism responsibly. I cordially greet our friends outside the party. I greet every member of our party and the communists who devotedly serve the cause of socialism.

I greet with esteem and respect our working class, our cooperative peasantry, our intelligentsia, and every faithful son of our homeland, with whose work our socialist homeland, the Hungarian People's Republic, is being built and increased. I greet every participant in the congress and liberation work emulation, its initiators and leading fighters, and the socialist brigades. It gives us great joy to be able to greet at our congress the delegations of numerous communist and workers' parties, as well as the observers from several social-democratic and socialist parties.

The delegation of the CPSU, headed by Grigoriy Vasileyvich Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the BCP headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers;
The delegation of the CPCZ headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the LCY headed by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium;
The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, headed by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo and vice president of the DPRK;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Politburo and minister of culture;
The delegation of the PUWP, headed by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the SED, headed by Werner Jarowinskiy, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the RCP, headed by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and president of the General Union of Trade Unions;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

The delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Chea Sim, member of the Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense;
The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, headed by Walter Silbermayr, member of the Politburo;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Belgium, headed by Roel Jacobs, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;
The representative of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], Kostas Sofoklis, member of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Danish Communist Party, headed by Poul Emanuel, member of the Central Committee Politburo;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, headed by Erkki Kauppila, member of the Politburo;
The delegation of the Communist Party of France, headed by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Greece, headed by Sarlis Dimitris, member of the Political Bureau;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Ireland, headed by Jerry McIntyre, member of the National Executive Committee;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, headed by Rene Urbany, leader of the party;
The representative of the Communist Party of Malta, Anthony Vassalo, general secretary of the party;
The representative of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Lou Lewis, member of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the German Communist Party, headed by Hermann Gautier, vice chairman of the party;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Norway, headed by Asmund Langsether, member of the Politburo;
The delegation of the SEW of West Berlin, headed by Inge Kopp, vice chairman of the party and member of the office and Secretariat of the leadership;
The delegation of the Italian Communist Party, headed by Paolo Bufalini, member of the leadership and chairman of the Central Inspection Commission;
The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, headed by Carlos Brito, member of the Political Commission and the standing Political Secretariat;
The delegation of the San Marino Communist Party, headed by General Secretary Gilberto Ghiotti;
The delegation of the Communist Party of Spain, headed by Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Swiss Workers' Party, headed by Bernard Buchard, member of the Political Bureau;
The delegation of the Swedish Left Party -- Communists, headed by Chairman Lars Werner;
The representative of the Turkish Communist Party, General Secretary Haydar Kutlu;
The delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, headed by Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, headed by Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the Politburo and minister of finance;
The delegation of the Mozambican Frelimo Party [Mozambique Liberation Front], headed by (Armando Giebuza), member of the Politburo;
The delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Party, headed by Yasin Nu'man, member of the Central Committee and deputy prime minister;

The delegation of the Congolese Labor Party, headed by Jean-Pierre Nonault, member of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar, headed by Arsene Ratsifehera, general secretary of the Politburo and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council;
The delegation of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola] Workers' Party, headed by (Marie Mambo Caffe), secretary of the Central Committee;
The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, headed by Carlos Nunez, member of the National Leadership and president of the National Assembly;
The representative of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, editor in chief Yuriy Aleksandrovich Sklyarov.

I also welcome our guests taking part in our congress as observers:

Marcel Debarge, member of the Executive Bureau and national secretary of the French Socialist Party;
Hans Schumacher, editor in charge of NEUE GESELLSCHAFT representative of the FRG Social Democratic Party;
Angelo Gaetano Cresco, member of the National Council of the Italian Socialist Party and member of Parliament;
Ioannis Ziagas, member of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee; and Enrique Mugica and Alejandro Cercas, members of the Executive Committee and national secretaries of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

I inform congress that, accepting our invitation, representatives from the Dutch Communist Party and the British Labor Party will be present as observers. However, the representatives of these parties for technical reasons will only arrive at our congress later.

We thank all of you for accepting our invitation and for honoring our congress with your presence.

Gyenes Remarks on CCC Report

LD252358 Budapest MTI in English 1657 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI) -- As the second item on the agenda of the 13th Congress of the HSWP Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Central Inspection [Control] Commission, made an oral contribution to the written report of the CIC [CCC] submitted to the delegates and published earlier. Andras Gyenes stressed, among other things:

In the period under review the Central Inspection Commission worked together with the leading bodies of the party. The Central Inspection Commission associated itself with the policy guideline represented by the Central Committee in keeping with the resolutions of the 12th party congress.

The Central Inspection Commission is of the view that this policy line is good and proper, justified by experience and practice. This policy was able to draw a distinction between ideas and solutions truly advancing social progress and those which just seemed to do so.

The party took a successful stand against all intentions that, from whichever side they may have appeared, attempted to bind thinking and action with dogmatic views. It stuck to its Marxist-Leninist foundations, time-honoured principles and practice, and enrichment of the socialist features of our society.

The Central Inspection Commission proposes that the congress should endorse this policy, support it and reinforce it for the coming period.

We have pointed out also in the written report that the party is homogeneous and fulfills its leading role. This is confirmed by the results reported by the Central Committee to the congress. The essence of it is that, in spite of numerous difficulties and problems, we have preserved the stability of society and enriched socialist achievements with new values.

The Leninist principle of democratic centralism has also been implemented in our party in the period under review. We all know that to ensure this is the cardinal issue of party order, of the advancement of party work and of the efficient operation of party leadership. The democratic atmosphere within the party creates and shapes the democracy of the whole society.

At the same time it must be pointed out that the [word indistinct] of the party membership has improved more slowly than required and was possible. We cannot make a secret of the fact that certain party members have lost heart because of the shortcomings of political work and the well-known difficulties, while others have become indifferent for lack of appropriate help, and there are also members who have turned away from the party.

Searching for the reasons, we must note that a section of the party membership does not always recognize and is not always capable of following the accelerated changes in the life of our society. Their own preparedness as well as the guidance and persuasion of these members is not always satisfactory.

The recognition of this situation presents us with the task of ensuring that political education and agitation deal at the right time and sufficiently promptly with the necessity of the significant changes and their implications, with the background of party and government decisions, and with the anticipated effects of the measures taken.

Autonomy, initiative and a creative approach play an especially important part in the present phase of development and in our society. However, not everyone is able to meet this demand. There are people who misinterpret the unfolding of the required abilities and the possibilities provided by greater autonomy and are unable to reconcile this with a disciplined and responsible attitude.

Lack of care, measures taken at random, confusion and the erroneous decisions based on wishful thinking rather than reality are by no means a rare phenomenon. The loser of irresponsible risks is always the entire society.

The Central Inspection Commission had to deal with many cases of this nature. Such cases occurred in industry, in agriculture, in the construction industry and in other areas as well. The common characteristic of these is that the managers of the economic units concerned embarked upon ventures exceeding their abilities and possibilities, without adequate knowledge of the circumstances and without sufficiently circumspect deliberation.

Order and discipline serve the attainment of our social and political aims. Irresponsibility and laxity hinder the attainment of these targets. Supervision and reporting back are necessary concomitants of order and discipline. The view that supervision is only harassment, an obstacle to work, or even humiliation is incorrect.

Our viewpoint is that supervision is equally indispensable in the party, in society, in work and in management. Those who undertake a role in any position in the guidance of our society also have to undertake the obligation to report back on their work, not only accept the supervision of their activity, but require it and they themselves should engage in supervision. Supervision is not only a means of progress, but an indispensable important element in the democratism of our society.

During the period under review we made efforts to curb phenomena alien to our society. Some results have been attained. However, we cannot say that we succeeded in eliminating corruption, bribery, greed, or the various forms of incomes gained without labor. These phenomena also affected the party members. It also happens that such offences are committed by party members.

The principle of distribution according to work done is not yet consistently implemented, and this has an adverse influence on the value-judgement of society and has an unfavourable effect on work discipline.

Money to oil the way, thank-you money, favouritism and the use of connections have not diminished, moreover, new forms have emerged. Many people mistakenly believe that nothing can be done against this, because it is a necessary concomitant of our development. We do not agree with this. In our opinion, these phenomena can be diminished and curbed, with the more precise elaboration of the regulations, the improvement of supervision, the strengthening of education, the more consistent utilization of opportunities provided by law, and with more strict demand for reporting back.

It is the firm view of the party that a stand has to be taken against undesirable phenomena, corrupt practices have to be exposed, and the perpetrators have to be brought to account.

Occasionally, interdependence, unprincipled linkage of interests hinder calling someone to account. Unfortunately, there are numerous examples of this. Let me mention only one of them. Recently, we investigated corrupt practices by the manager of a provincial factory. We found the extraordinary case that 15 party members in leading positions, including ministerial and state officials received illegal benefits, and minor or major financial gains through the favours of the manager.

Naturally, no generalization must be made from individual cases. Our economic managers are not characterized by such an attitude. They are honest, decent and unselfish people, who play a major part in the results achieved. They have to be protected from all false and unjust generalizations. And those who prove to be unworthy of the leading position they hold, have to be removed and called to strict account.

The duties of party members include setting an example in the observation of civil discipline. However, there were also party members in the past five years who acted against laws. Nevertheless, it is encouraging that compared to previous years their number is decreasing. While the number of citizens violating laws and regulations increased in recent years, the ratio and number of party members among them showed a considerable decline.

Party members must also set an example at work. People around them expect them to do so. The majority of party members come up to this expectation.

Political and moral damage is caused if the party members do their job in a negligent or poor way, be it an office, institution or factory. This is even more so and especially harmful as regards its effect if somebody in a leading body does not carry out his obligation.

Irresponsibility and lack of discipline cannot be tolerated for several reasons, such as because they violate the party's principles of humanism. Our humanism serves the protection of honest, conscientious and law-abiding people. The attitude which protects those who endanger the interests of society and disrupt law cannot be accepted.

The Central Inspection Commission highly appreciates the results achieved under the leadership of our party and through the work of our people. It encourages and supports all efforts serving the protection and further augmentation of the achievements. It is convinced that our party is capable of overcoming the weaknesses and faults which impeded the further development of socialist society, and of taking a more resolute and consistent stand against unfavourable phenomena. This is not only possible but also necessary.

I request the honored congress to discuss and approve the report of the Central Inspection Commission.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM ON FOREIGN POLICY

AU2123301 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Mar 85 pp 3-4

[Speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 14 March Sejm session in Warsaw: "The Current Problems of Foreign Policy"]

[Text] It is the duty of the minister of foreign affairs as a government official bearing responsibility for the PPR's relations with other countries and as a government representative who holds talks not only with our country's friends and sympathizers but also with politicians who harbor reluctance toward this country or are even its open adversaries, to inform the Sejm, the highest state authority, every year about the PPR's international position and about work in the field of foreign policy.

In 1985, this task is particularly important, but also extremely difficult.

It is important because this year sees the 40th anniversary of the victory over the greatest threat to mankind -- German fascism, a victory to which the decisive contribution was made by the USSR and which gave birth to our fatherland's freedom. This victory, the fourth largest one after the Soviet, American, and British victories, contained Poland's offering of an armed effort. Not for a single day did the Polish soldier cease battle with the mortal enemy, the Nazi Reich.

It is important because now is the 40th anniversary of the act of historic justice whereby Poles returned to the territories of the Piast dynasty, took the Slavonic inheritance from their ancestors once again into their possession, and took care of everything that was Polish on this territory and which had survived the German onslaught. Only a People's Poland could return to this territory. The PPR would not have regained it in any other political shape.

It is important because only 15 years separate us from the beginning of the 3d millenium, when all the nations and states of the world will, if peace lasts, draw up a balance sheet of their achievements and losses and define new plans and aims. Fifteen years is not much. We must not waste this time.

It is difficult because right now Europe and the world are entering a new period, one which submits itself to assessment with difficulty. Some problems have not been solved, and already new ones appear. Some dangers have not yet disappeared, and already new ones appear. The echoes and wounds of the wars caused by imperialism have not yet subsided and healed, and already tension is emerging and hotbeds of conflict are spreading, every one of which may be the start of new and more terrible ones. And yet at the same time, more chances of peace have emerged, as if there is hope that human common sense, guided by faith in negotiations and an ability to reach accords, may succeed in overcoming those dangers.

From the east, from the land of the soviets, perseveringly and upon many occasions, a voice has resounded calling for a secure life for the nations, cooperation and peace. Together with its other socialist partners, the PPR supports this voice, and enriches it with its own thoughts. The strength of this voice is not weakened by the mournful news of the death of the late helmsman of the Soviet ship of state, Comrade Konstantin Chernenko. The news demands, however, that we let our minds dwell on the figure of this distinguished follower of the Leninist policy of peace, this party and state activist, and one of the world's leading statesmen.

As CPSU general secretary and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko made a great contribution to the struggle to protect mankind from a thermonuclear catastrophe, to strengthen security and to avert an arms race. He was co-author of important peace initiatives by the Warsaw Pact, an advocate of the consolidation of the might and defense readiness of this alliance. His figure will always be linked with the consolidation of Soviet-Polish friendship and the expansion of mutual relations, with a deepening of the fraternal links between the CPSU and the PZPR, and with a profound and benevolent understanding of Polish affairs. His name and works will remain within the living and a grateful memory of the PPR's working people.

Yesterday a delegation of the PPR which included Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers that was taking part in the Moscow funeral ceremonies, conveyed its best wishes and expressions of fraternal friendship to the newly-elected general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, wishing him distinguished achievements while leading the Soviet party and state, in the work of communist construction, in the defense of peace, in the prevention of the catastrophe of war, and in the creation of conditions for the friendly coexistence and cooperation of the states and nations of the world. The delegation expressed the PPR's steadfast will to consolidate further the friendship between the peoples of the PPR and the USSR, to develop Polish-Soviet cooperation in all areas of political and economic life, and to act jointly in the international arena in the name of the shared ideals of the Leninist policy of peace.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary sincerely and cordially reciprocated our delegation's intentions and asked that his warmest regards and wishes for a flourishing socialist PPR and for peace and happiness for all its citizens be conveyed to the PZPR, the allied parties and all the Polish people.

May it please the Sejm: The PPR Constitution proclaims in Article 6 that in its policies, our state is guided by the interests of the Polish nation, its sovereignty, independence and security, and the will for peace and cooperation among nations. It echoes the noble traditions of solidarity with forces of freedom and progress, strengthens the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states, bases its relations with states with different social systems on the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation. Poland has been invariably and consistently following these principles for 40 years. Owing to these principles, the Polish nation has lived for 40 years within secure borders and has had friendly neighbors. Owing to policies based on these principles, our country is gradually regaining its political and economic position following a period of dangerous attacks by counterrevolutionary opponents of socialism in 1980-82, which were harmful to the Polish state.

May it please the Sejm: Last year I had the honor of presenting to the esteemed house a government report on current issues in the PPR's foreign policy. Following a debate by the deputies, the Sejm adopted the appropriate resolution on 13 February, 1984.

Today I would like to inform the esteemed Sejm that despite the numerous difficulties caused by the policy of the imperialist and anti-Polish forces, all the main tasks have been performed by the government.

The decisive factor in the consolidation of the PPR's position has been progress in normalizing the domestic political situation and the positive results achieved in overcoming the effects of the crisis and attaining economic equilibrium.

The consistent implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress last year brought further important achievements in every area of life in the country -- political, social and economic. A significant strengthening of the PZPR as the leading force in the PPR's political system took place.

The party's influence among the working people widened. Confidence in and social support for its program increased. The state strengthened, and the institutions of socialist democracy and the corresponding government by the people acquired new vigor. This was accompanied by a stricter adherence to the law, an expression of which was the Torun trial, of dramatic significance and vital to the public interest. Order and social discipline have strengthened.

The development of the trade unions and the enhanced role and significance of workers' self-management have become important links in workers' democracy. The reform of the economy has favored the restoration of economic equilibrium. Particularly important was the continuation of the work of national accord. This was also promoted by the enrichment of the forms of action of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. It is in the process of becoming an increasingly broad civic movement for dialogue and cooperation among the creative and patriotic forces within the nation, and a platform for the expression and molding of public opinion. The elections to the people's councils last year demonstrated that the public wants order and calm work.

An eloquent expression of the progress that had been made along the road of social stabilization was the amnesty, a momentous legal act adopted by the Sejm at the suggestion of the PRON National Council, which testified both to the profound humanitarism and to the strength of the peoples' state. Despite the actions of inner and outer forces which counted on political boycotts, economic blackmail and various forms of discrimination and restriction, to halt the process of renewal, Poland is entering the fifth decade of its socialist statehood with a sense of the assurance of its position in the international arena.

Citizen deputies, the basis and guarantee of European security in conditions in which imperialism imposes a division of Europe into opposed political and military blocs is the Warsaw Pact, the defensive alliance of the states belonging to the socialist community. Throughout the 30 years of its existence it has been fulfilling its mission, securing peace for the nations of Europe and providing its member-states with a guarantee of the inviolability of their borders and of their territorial integrity. Poland forcefully advocates an extension of the period of the validity of this alliance. The extension this year of the binding force of the Warsaw Pact is also the wish of all the member-states. Poland will contribute continuously to the fulfillment of its obligations as an ally, to the maintenance of the proper defensive capability and readiness of our treaty. We are also participating actively in the formulation and implementation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states; we are continuing diplomatic efforts aimed at the realization of mementous joint initiatives regarding halting the arms race, preventing war, and returning to the policy of detente.

Poland's significance and role in the world depends, apart from its internal strength, on its position in the socialist community. Based on a unity of ideas, goals, and interests, the alliance with the USSR is and will remain the foundation of our foreign policy, and the consolidation of the fraternal connections with the USSR and other socialist states is this policy's basic guideline. Last year there was a further serious development of cooperation with the socialist countries. This was expressed in party-state and government contacts.

We have almost fully rebuilt our economic position in our relations with the socialist states. The trade plan with the socialist countries laid down in 1984 has been fully carried out. This trade reached 96 percent of the 1980 level, which was the highest level ever.

Our participation in the work of CEMA well serves the reestablishment of the PPR's position among the socialist countries. The Polish delegation made an important contribution to last year's Moscow CEMA economic summit, during which the basic development paths of cooperation between the member-states was discussed.

The PPR has a special role to play in the period between October 1984 and June 1985, because it is chairing the CEMA Executive Committee and other CEMA bodies. Representatives of Poland are acting for the sake of a greater effectiveness of these bodies.

We note with satisfaction that the 40th CEMA session will take place in Warsaw in the coming months. We attach great importance to using the possibilities created by the program of socialist economic integration and to the concrete work performed within the CEMA framework and designed to improve the ties of integration. Of particular importance is the project for long-term comprehensive undertakings designed to satisfy the needs of the member-countries with regard to fuel, energy, and raw materials up to 1990 and beyond, as well as the coordination of economic plans for the years 1986-90.

The decision, adopted at the Moscow CEMA summit, to establish a cooperation program for 15-20 years into the future is an exceedingly important one. This program envisages, among ohter things, the development of such spheres as electronics, automation, and robotization of production, as well as nuclear energy, biotechnology, and new materials technologies.

May it please the Sejm: Last year, Polish-Soviet relations received many important new stimuli. The most important event was Wojciech Jaruzelski's May visit to the USSR. This visit brought decisions concerning the further development of political, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The concrete result from that visit is the "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and USSR Until the Year 2000."

Interparty cooperation, exchange visits by central-level and regional-level delegations, and contacts between affiliated cities and voivodships are spreading. During these visits and contacts, many practical affairs are being dealt with.

Interparliamentary meetings have been fruitful, as shown by the results of last year's visit to the USSR by a PPR Sejm delegation chaired by Comrade Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa. Both parliaments possess a desire to constantly broaden this cooperation.

The state and prospects of cooperation between Polish and Soviet professional and youth organizations should be assessed positively. This year, cooperation between youth organizations is particularly energetic in view of the preparations for the 12th World Youth and Student Festival in Moscow. Cooperation between friendship societies and between other social organizations is developing well.

The 40th anniversary of People's Poland was clelebrated very ceremoniously in the USSR. These celebrations were accorded high status and broad scope.

The unveiling of the monument to Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms in Ryazan last year was a great shows of Polish-Soviet friendship.

This year, both in the PPR and the USSR, we will celebrate the 40th anniversary of the joint victory over German fascism. The Polish people remember with gratitude the liberation mission of the Soviet Army in Poland, for whose freedom and independence over 600,000 Soviet officers and soldiers gave their lives.

This April marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between Poland and the USSR, which opened a new historic period in Polish-Soviet relations.

Concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, 1984 was marked by strategic agreements. Right now the most important tasks is to provide these agreements with concrete contents. The relevent government bodies and institutions of both countries are working intensely in this field.

Concrete results were provided by the visit to Poland last December by a large group of representatives of Soviet science and technology headed by Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk. During this visit, an agreement was signed for direct cooperation between 38 Polish scientific establishments and their Soviet partners, and 37 topics for joint scientific research work were targeted. These involve such important spheres as biology, geophysics, electronics, automation and robotization of production, and also agricultural science and the agricultural-food complex, especially physiology, genetics, and the processing and storage of food items. It is worth emphasizing the developing direct cooperation of industrial plants, involving 69 enterprises from each country.

In the face of our well-known situation whereby a series of commenced investment projects have been frozen, the USSR has commenced participation in extending and modernizing some installations of the Polish metallurgical industry.

Last year, trade with the USSR reached almost R11 billion, over 10 percent more than in 1983. This year it is planned to increase trade to about R12 billion. However, due to the current structure and level of mutual trade, this is accompanied by a negative trade balance on our part.

Last year brought great progress in Polish-Soviet scientific and cultural cooperation. Direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet institutions of higher education is being reestablished. Right now, over 2,300 of our citizens are studying in the Soviet Union. Direct cooperation between institutions and colleges is increasing, and its effectiveness improving.

The 1984 cultural exchange plan has been operating successfully. An important event was last year's Polish Culture Days in the USSR, in which over 600 Polish artists and creators of culture took part. In April, Soviet Culture Days will be held in the PPR.

The successful implementation of scientific and cultural cooperation and progress in restoring the former dimensions thereof have created the right conditions for long-term planning in this sphere. Right now, an intergovernmental plan of scientific and cultural cooperation for the years 1986-90 is being negotiated.

Citizen Deputies, an important factor in all the political relations with socialist countries last year was the further expansion of political and social contacts along the lines of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and that of the congress of other fraternal parties. Of special significance here is cooperation between the trade unions and the youth movement, and also the signing by PRON of agreements with national front organizations. New forms of joint activity are being successfully introduced, such as social and production cooperation between related Polish and Bulgarian enterprises.

Of great importance were the official visits of friendship paid by Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu to the PPR, and Wojciech Jaruzelski's friendly visits to and talks held in Hungary, the GDR, the CSSR, and Bulgaria. The agreements reached cover the entire scope of our relations and are being implemented gradually.

An important event for the PPR and the GDR this year will be the 35th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Zgorzelec [Goerlitz in German] which, on the basis of the Potsdam Agreement, made the border along the Odra and Nysa rivers a permanent border of peace.

In the sphere of economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the socialist countries, a process was begun which involves an expansion of production and technical ties, industrial cooperation, and greater trade turnover and scientific-technological cooperation.

An agreement on the joint production of light bulbs was signed with the CSSR. A draft agreement is being drawn up involving the CSSR's participation in completing the carbon electrode plant in Nowy Sacz.

Talks are being held with the GDR on joint investment projects to expand sulfur extraction and modernize Polish repair shipyards.

An agreement with the Hungarian People's Republic on the coproduction of a city bus based on the Ikarus chassis is being implemented. Work on a long-term agreement on wheat deliveries from Hungary to the PPR is at an advanced stage.

Long-term agreements involving economic and scientific-technological cooperation have been signed with Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania, and similar agreements will be signed this year with the CSSR and the GDR.

We are also gradually reestablishing our position in scientific, cultural, and information cooperation. The Polish Culture Days held in the CSSR, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary to mark the PPR 40th anniversary were broad in scope.

Passenger traffic is an important matter in relations with the socialist countries. In 1984 we noted a 100 percent rise in the number of trips made by our citizens to the socialist countries. All in all, over 2.5 million citizens made such trips. The number of people coming to Poland from the socialist countries also rose. Last year, over 2.2 million people from the socialist countries visited the PPR. The increased number of trips by our citizens was in all directions, but especially to the GDR, which was encouraged by the broad youth exchange program initiated 2 years ago by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. In 1984, 135,000 Polish young people and about 80,000 young people from the GDR took part. This year, even more young people will be involved.

Our relations with the remaining socialist states have broadened considerably.

Our cooperation with Mongolia is developing favorably. We note a constant development of mutual political and economic relations. An example of this were the Moscow talks last June with Mongolian leaders and the PPR foreign ministr's visit to Ulaanbaatar.

Last year's visit by a DPRK party-state delegation headed by Kim Il-song provided a stimulus for a new qualitative stage in Polish-Korean cooperation.

Concerning the socialist states inIndochina, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, it should be stressed that our relations with them are based on long traditions of friendship. We also foreses an expansion of mutual cooperation in the political and economic spheres.

Our relations with Cuba have a high status. We render firm support for Cuba's anti-imperialist policy and for its untiring activity in the nonalignedmovement. We foresee this year a continuation of the reanimated political contacts, including those at the highest level.

Relations with the PRC have been developing favorably. There was a meeting of the foreign ministers of both countries to mark the 39th UN General Assembly session. We have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation and a consular convention with the PRC. The approaching first seysion of the Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will influence the development of mutually advantageous economic relations.

May it please the house: Relations with the developing countries are assuming increasing importance in foreign policy. The results of these relations so far indicate considerable movement in political contacts and a gradual growth in economic cooperation, one, however, that still does not suit needs and possibilities.

The developing countries, which know the effects of imperialism from their own experience, have displayed much warmth, sympathy, and understanding toward the PPR in recent years.

Cooperation with them well serves our primary mutual interests. This has been confirmed during numerous recent visits and contacts at government, parliament, and party level.

We attach unchangingly great importance to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement. We believe this movement is an important element in the international situation. Of special importance is its activity for the sake of peace, security, and disarmament, and for the sake of building just principles of international economic relations. We support its initiatives in this sphere. We also appreciate the important role played by the Nonaligned Movement countries in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, and racism.

In the sphere of economic relations, an important goal is to permanently convince our partners that we regard mutual cooperation within a framework of permanence, not within a framework of short-term, circumstantial interests. For the point is not only straightforward trade. Together with our partners, we are aiming to build a permanent system of bilaterally advantageous ties -- economic, trade, and scientific-technological ones. An example of the new forms of cooperation could be the use of India's experience in employing isotopes in food storage. We regard ties like this as an important element in the development of industrial cooperation. The inauguration of a Polish car assembly plant in Egypt is bringing measurable advantages to both sides. We are open to any proposal concerning the implementation of the idea of international division of labor, put forward by the PPR years ago.

Thanks to trade with the developing countries, we may supply our country with numerous essential raw materials and food items. At the same time, in connection with the considerable technological progress of a series of these countries and a change in their production profile, we are supplementing the traditional list of imports with new, world-class commodities.

We are giving the developing countries access to our knowledge and technological know-how, especially in coal and copper mining, metallurgy, shipbuilding, and the chemical and sugar industries. We are trying to develop trade. Last year, our trade with the developing countries was 12 percent of all exports, and 7.5 percent of all imports. Trade with Latin American states rose the fastest.

This development was slower concerning other areas. Certain obstacles also arose. These stemmed from the difficulties besetting some of our partners, especially in the Middle East and Africa. These difficulties led to restrictions in their development programs, and thus made conditions for our cooperation difficult. An important matter remains to seek organizational and financial solutions that suit the present situation, especially with regard to exports of services and investment projects. The possibilities of trade are shaping themselves favorably. However, the real extent of trade will strictly depend on overcoming our economy's difficulties, increasing its export potential, and eliminating negative subjective influences such as the lack of punctuality in deliveries and organizational shortcomings in the performance of contracts.

An event of great political significance in relations with the developing countries was Wojciech Jaruzelski's official visit to India, a great Asian state and leader of the Nonaligned Movement. The talks held caused a development of the traditional ties of mutual friendship and cooperation. The visit also showed that the Governments of the PPR and the Republic of India maintain an identical or similar stance on basic problems of the modern world. The Governments of Poland and India will continue to act closely together in the international arena in order to fulfill these goals. The PPR Government rendered its support for the 28 January Delhi declaration by six states that calls for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, a halt to the arms race, and a ban on the militarization of space.

We also note with satisfaction the expanding cooperation with Nigeria, Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Indonesia, and Thailand. In contacts with these states, the development of economic cooperation and trade is following the development of political relations.

We note progress in political and economic cooperation with the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. This was reflected in the February talks between the Polish foreign minister and the leaders of this friendly country.

The countries of the Middle East and Africa occupy an important position in relations with the developing countries. For example, about 20,000 Polish specialists and employees in building and refitting are working in this field. They are mainly concentrated in Iraq, Libya, Algeria, and Nigeria.

The PPR's cooperation with those developing countries with a socialist orientation is shaping itself positively. There has been a considerable extension of political contacts with their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We manifested this support during Daniel Ortega Saavedra's visit to Warsaw and during the foreign minister's visit to Managua.

We have expanded political, party, and economic contacts with Afghanistan, Angola, and the PDRY. We are cooperating with Ethiopia, which we are aiding in overcoming the effects of the drought to the best of our modest abilities.

Reports of the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war fill us with concern. In accordance with the UN secretary general's appeal, we call on both sides not to undertake action against civilian targets. Just as at the start of the conflict, so today does the PPR support a cease-fire and a resolution of the thorny problems between Iran and Iraq through peaceful negotiations.

May it please the Sejm: Socialist Poland constantly strives for the establishment of peaceful coexistence among states with various systems as a lasting principle of contemporary international relations which would not be subjected to transitory upheavals. Our efforts for strengthening peace and security, and frankness and readiness for maintaining equal and mutually beneficial relations with the developed states of the West, are a contribution which we continually wish to make to the consolidation of this principle.

Last year brought clear progress in this sphere: The first high-level official visits to the PPR for some years, including some from NATO states; the resumption of a working political dialogue with the majority of Western countries; and some, though not enough, effects resulting in normal economic relations; demonstrate both the justness of our foreign policy and the West's return to realism. However, it should be emphasized that the normalization process is still proceeding slowly and unevenly. At the same time two significantly different concepts of the development of relations with the PPR have emerged.

The first follows the assumption that there is one PPR; it respects its choice of political system and its political orientation. Countries that follows this line give priority to the search for areas of common interest with the PRR, and reaching mutual benefits owing to the development of relations. This approach undoubtedly creates premises for the constant extension of multifaceted contacts and stable relations, which will serve the economy and security of Poland and its partners.

However, there is also another concept. Its supporters have by no means abandoned the attempts to destabilize our internal situation and take advantage of the temporary weakness of Poland. The mechanism they are using is simple. First, they try to create difficulties in our country, and then, progress in mutual relations is conditional on Poland's removing these difficulties. Following this two-faced concept, they not only seek but also actively attempt to create even minor excuses to interfere in our internal affairs and to harm Poland. It is high time that the followers of this line abandoned their illusions. The PPR will not let itself be pushed once again into the role of "sick man of Europe," and will not become a card in the global contest against world socialism. Attempts to recreate the situation in the past will not bring their authors the expected results.

Only the first, realistic concept has any prospects. When some Western politicians deny that economic restrictions are being applied against the PPR for political reasons, we answer clearly: Most of these restrictions are still in force. They have reduced the Poles' standard of living, made the implementation of economic reform difficult, and delayed the process of achieving equilibrium in the economy. Responsibility for the damage done to our nation will not be diminished by such substitute gestures as actions of charity encouraged by official circles or aid initiatives which are performed conscientiously but which lack any real substance.

It is time that this game of appearances -- these pitiful attempts to give the Poles an impression that the West is concerned over their fate -- ended.

Polish society expects not only a guarantee for the future, but also suitable compensation for the losses we have suffered because of the policy of restrictions and discrimination. We demand that this fact be considered by those who, through their policy, caused the Polish economy losses amounting to almost $15 billion between 1982 and 1984. The first step in this direction should be the resumption of normal economic cooperation, brought about by a complete lifting of all restrictions and the elimination of all barriers to an increase in our exports and payment ability -- in other words the resumption of real cooperation based on mutual interests and bilateral advantages.

The current international situation, full of dangers, dangers never before encountered in the history of mankind, also contains within it the elements of development and hope for all the nations. However, before we can take advantage of these elements we must recognize the supremacy of our common interests and must work together in good faith to remove these dangers. The PPR is ready for such work and expects the same from the West.

Taking stock of our foreign policy vis-a-vis West Europe, we should mention first the official visit by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and by the foreign ministers of Austria, Finland and Italy. They confirmed that the PPR, while regaining its traditional international position, is joining in the East-West dialogue. They also achieved specific results such as the signing of the Long-Term Program of Economic, Industrial and Scientific, and Technological Cooperation With Greece and two economic agreements with Italy. Consultations have been renewed between the foreign affairs ministries, and parliamentary and party contacts have also been resumed. Last year, following a break of a few years, consultations took place with Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Ireland and Sweden.

We have made some progress in economic relations as attested to by the fact that we have resumed the joint commission sessions with most of our European partners and with Canada.

Our contacts with the neutral countries are developing favorably. These countries and the PPR continue to search for ways to improve East-West relations and are interested in developing a meaningful economic cooperation as attested to by our constructive political dialogue with Austria and Finland, which includes high-level visits, regular working consultations, lively cooperation between ministries, and contacts between political parties. Our economic, scientific, and cultural relations with these two countries are also positive. We can say that our relations with Sweden and Switzerland have improved, especially in the past few months.

We attach great importance to our dialogue with the Holy See. Peace and security are the most important issues in the exchanges of our views.

As for the NATO countries, the FRG, Britain, and Italy occupy the top positions in our foreign relations, because they have demonstrated that they are interested in ensuring an enduring place for themselves in these relations.

On the other hand, France is not interested in such a place for itself, which is in glaring contrast to France's traditional role in European policy and its economic importance. If France persists in this, both our countries will suffer irreparable losses.

The generally favorable development of our relations with Italy was demonstrated last year by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski's visit to Italy and by Giulio Andreotti's visit to Poland.

We appraise positively the progress in our relations with Britain. This progress is a result of the realism of the British side and of Britain's increasing militancy in European policy. The British foreign minister will visit the PRP next month. We hope that our talks will provide advantageous encouragement for developing our bilateral relations and will make a constructive contribution to European political dialogue.

We continue to carefully watch the policy of the FRG and its attitude toward the PPR. We make no secret of our anxiety due to the intensive armament and the rising revisionist upsurge in the FRG. The policy of sanctions, toward which the FRG made a telling contribution, has caused us losses. The Polish people are astounded and shocked to hear that in Bonn politicians continue to talk about the so-called German minority in Poland, that one-third of Polish territory is placed within the borders of the non-existent German Reich on the maps produced in the FRG, that the inhabitants of the Western territories continue to receive threatening letters from the FRG, that postage stamps to mark the anniversary of the so-called expulsion will be issued, and that justified claims of Polish citizens on account of their sufferings and slave labor during the Hitlerite occupation continue to be treated with indifference and rejection.

Our people will never forget their most important losses -- the death of over 6 million Poles and the loss of some 40 percent of our national assests. These losses have shaped our people's national consciousness and must always be taken into account when normalization of Polish-FRG relations is on the agenda.

In view of the PPR's historical experience, no one can afford to disparage the possible results of the revisionist actions in the FRG and to be surprised at the resolute reaction of the Polish authorities, especially when attempts are being made, in the atmosphere of the U.S. policy of confrontation, to undermine the Yalta-Potsdam order in Europe.

The Polish public was concerned last year about the fact that representatives of the Bonn government were not unanimous about the PPR. While reaffirming the accord of 7 December 1970, Bonn laid stress on the FRG's unilateral internal acts on which the so-called German legal positions are based. These positions are in conflict with the letter and spirit of that accord, and Poland continues to reject all unilateral interpretations stemming from those "legal positions" because they can produce no international effects, block progress in normalizing mutual relations, and poison PPR-FRG relations.

Opposing most resolutely in the name of our basic national interests the anti-Polish trends in FRG policy, we have always given the necessary attention to the statements that Bonn is ready to follow the road of realism and understanding. We appreciate the commitment of the SPD leaders to defending the achievements of normalization in the seventies. We view constructively Minister Genscher's statements and Chancellor Kohl's declaration in the Bundestag that the present and future inviolability of the Polish borders and the inviolability and territorial integrity of all countries in Europe are the basic condition for peace. We expect this will be a consistent attitude.

The Polish side accepted with satisfaction the statement made by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Moscow yesterday and Minister Genscher's declarations during his recent visit to Warsaw that the FRG Government is resolved to search for ways to improve PPR-FRG relations and to respect the accord of 7 December 1970 as the basis of these relations. This attitude is mutual, and we expect that the facts will confirm it.

We think that the session of the joint economic commission in Warsaw this month will signal return to the complete normalization of our fiscal and credit relations. We also share the view that the normalization of mutual relations will help improve the climate in Europe and will assist the present efforts to improve East-West relations. There is no doubt that our people will support true normalization, one marked by goodwill.

Honorable Sejm, the PPR Government and the Polish public are very concerned about the still very bad state of our relations with the United States. It is true that under the influence of the normalization process in the PPR, in view of the inability to "prize" the PPR out of the socialist community, and in the face of the obvious political fiasco of the policy of sanctions, the United States was forced to begin a process of slowly modifying its policy and adapting it to the changing internal situation in the PPR. However, this is a very slow process full of inconsistencies. It could be said that this is a chimerical [chimeryczny] process.

Economic restrictions have caused a threefold reduction in Polish-American trade turnover. The unilateral, illegal suspension of the clause relating to the most favored nation status continues to restrict Polish exports to the United States. This clause is no privilege. It provides for a normal customs duty treatment to which all GATT members are entitled.

As you know, although the United States stopped blocking the talks in the Paris Club in 1983, it has succeeded in postponing for 3 years the process of rescheduling our debt and of normalizing our fiscal and credit relations with 16 other Western countries.

The U.S. Government has also proclaimed the so-called policy of small steps and has greatly publicized the fact that the PPR's fishing quotas were restored, that airline travel was resumed, and that scientific-technological cooperation, which has been almost completely destroyed, could resume.

But what about the facts? In 1981 the PPR caught over 180,000 metric tons of fish in American waters. In 1984, after restrictions had been abolished, we were told that we could catch about 100,000 metric tons of fish, but in fact we were permitted to catch only some 70,000 metric tons and we had to purchase 27,000 metric tons from American fishermen for convertible currency. The prospects for this year are nebulous because the talks are about some 15,000 metric tons, which puts a question mark over the feasibility of our fishing in American waters.

As for regular and charter air links, the United States continues to refuse to sign a new accord on air links negotiated and initialed last December. This means we still do not know whether there will be any air links with the United States this year. It is important for our countrymen and for the American Poles to know what the situation is.

The resumption of scientific-technological cooperation is facing similar prospects. The Americans have abandoned the talks that were to take place at the end of February. All this shows that the so-called policy of small steps is just a delusion designed to fool the gullible.

The United States continues to stick to the main sanctions imposed against the PPR after 13 December 1981. Aside from the suspension of most favored nation status, these sanctions include the blockade of fiscal and credit cooperation, the transfer of technologies, and government-level contacts. Every day we are confronted with interference in our internal affairs, with propaganda aggression by Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, and by other measures aimed at destabilizing our sociopolitical situation.

The PPR Government has often stressed that it considers the present state of relations with the United States as abnormal, failing to serve the interests of the two countries, and contrary to the long-standing tradition of good relations. This was expressed in the 3 November 1983 note from the PPR Government to the U.S. Administration and the PPR Government's 16 September 1984 stance.

In recent months, confirming its readiness for an improvement in bilateral relations, the PPR Government proposed twice to the United States to undertake intergovernmental talks to discuss the full spectrum of these relations and their prospects. We were of the opinion -- and we still are -- that such talks could become the basis for normalization of bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of noninterference and the sovereign equality of states, principles that are accepted throughout the world. In this context the normalization of diplomatic relations, in which the United States appears to be much interested, could also be discussed. Unfortunately, our proposal met with a negative reaction from the U.S. side: Rejecting the talks, the United States instead demanded, in the manner of an ultimatum, that within a period of 30 days approval be given to their proposed ambassador to Warsaw, threatening a further deterioration of bilateral relations.

We replied in a manner in which any other sovereign government would reply: We shall not accept any diktat or ultimatum. Such times are gone forever. Despite this, we still consider the proposal of direct government talks as important and we are not withdrawing it. The attitude of the American side toward this objective and honest proposal remains the test of the true intentions of U.S. policy toward the PPR.

In recent weeks the already bad relations have been exacerbated by the activity of the U.S. military attache in Warsaw, in violation of his diplomatic status.

The present trend in the development of PPR-U.S. relations is not an inevitable process. The PPR Government has often pointed this out to the U.S. Administration. In order to have normalization of these relations it is necessary, however, for the United States to return to realism and to depart from its current policy toward Poland.

May it please the Sejm: We deem the international situation within which we must conduct Polish foreign policy to be still difficult and dangerous. For years now a state of tension, mainly between East and West, and an accumulation of dangerous trends and phenomena have been its characteristic features. Their main source has been and remains the confrontational policy of the United States and of certain other NATO states that support the cold war policy of Washington, which aims at changing the strategic balance of forces in the world.

The Western policy of confrontation continues to affect almost all spheres of international life as well as large-scale activities in armaments, economics, policy, propaganda, and ideology. Its most dangerous features are the increased speed of the arms race, the new generations of nuclear and conventional weapons, and the extremely dangerous plans for militarization of space.

The continued deployment as of 1983 of new American nuclear systems in some West European countries is a direct threat to the socialist states' security. The countermeasures that the USSR took last year in agreement with the GDR and the CSSR have restored the balance, but the nuclear armaments promoted by NATO states in Europe have been raised to a higher level.

New armaments programs promoted by the United States and NATO stretch beyond the year 2000 and are a source of constant tension. Increasing armament is expected to lead not only to achieving strategy-military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, but also to complicating the economic development of the socialist countries.

That Washington is seeking to undermine the balance of forces is attested to by the extremely dangerous program for so-called space armaments. This program, which is to cost many billions of dollars, has been innocently termed the Strategic Defense Initiative. The fact is that this initiative is to ensure for the United States the ability to deliver a nuclear first strike and to deprive the USSR of the possibility to respond. This is bound to affect the comprehensive negotiations on nuclear and space armaments between the USSR and the United States that began in Geneva on 12 March.

The PPR has welcomed these negotiations and supports the Soviet position. We expect that the negotiations will be difficult and long, but we think that they may create conditions for an accord and for improving the relations between the two great powers, which bear particular responsibility for preserving peace. This would improve East-West relations.

The policy of confrontation and militarization followed by the United States and some NATO countries has created dangers in Europe.

The Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam Agreements have been falsely interpreted. A myth has been created to the effect that the allied decisions on which the peaceful postwar European order was based have divided Europe, although it is a historical fact that this division was created by the aggressive NATO bloc and by the admission of the FRG into it.

The purpose of the manipulations concerning the 40th anniversary of the Yalta conference is to interfere within the domestic affairs of the socialist countries, to question territorial and political facts, and to intensify the support for the anti-socialist opposition. The demagogic slogans proclaimed by the present and former Western politicians to the effect that "the Yalta heritage should be eliminated" and that "the artificial division of Europe should be done away with" are a screen for the programs in line with which the socialist countries should be subjected to subversive activities from without and within. These slogans are also a blow against the CSCE Final Act, which must not be detached from the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. Attempts at such actions are also directed against the PPR, but we continue resolutely to repulse them.

Although shots can still be heard in the various regions of our globe and although imperialism has waged its dirty wars to stem the national liberation and revolutionary processes, the postwar period has been saved from a global conflict. This period has been a period of peace in Europe, the first such long period of peace in centuries.

This has been possible because of the shift of forces in favor of socialism, democracy, and worldwide peace, because of the increased might and importance of the USSR, because of the consistent peace policy of the USSR and other socialist countries, because of the peace-loving forces in the world, and because of the international communist and workers movement.

Honorable Sejm: Poland's security also depends on efforts to strengthen the mechanisms of international cooperation, which include the United Nations on the global scale and the CSCE process on the regional scale. The CSCE process is a result of the efforts of the socialist countries above all. That is why CSCE meetings that will be held in 1985 -- the meeting of experts on human rights in Ottawa and the cultural forum in Budapest -- will be such important areas of our activities.

We view with sympathy Finland's proposal that a political meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act be held in Helsinki.

We will continue to pay a great deal of attention to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. We support the draft treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations. This draft, which was put forward recently at the Stockholm conference by the USSR, is based on the proposal contained in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. We think that the Stockholm conference should begin specific negotiations as soon as possible in the working groups set up at the end of last year.

At the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the PPR and the other socialist countries participating in these negotiations are making efforts to render an agreement possible. Unlike the Western countries, which are not showing any readiness to reduce their armed forces, together with our allies we backed the draft, that was put forward by the USSR last February and that contains the basic decisions on an accord on the initial reduction of the Soviet and American land forces as well as of armaments in central Europe and, subsequently, on the reduction of the level of the armed forces and armaments of the sides in this region.

At the Geneva disarmament conference of 40 countries, together with our allies and nonaligned and neutral countries we continue efforts aimed at having genuine negotiations on all crucial issues -- preventing nuclear war, promoting nuclear disarmament, completely banning nuclear tests, preventing the militarization of space, and eliminating chemical weapons.

The Polish representative has become for the second time the chairman of the committee for banning chemical weapons. His responsibility is to make every effort to achieve real progress in the work on a convention in this matter.

We continue to view the United Nations and the entire UN system of international organizations as an important platform for implementing our foreign policy. Upon this platform we effectively defend our country's interests and build up and fortify its position.

The talks we had last year with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, who visited our country, were an event that stressed the role and place of the PPR in the United Nations and reaffirmed our resolve to extensively cooperate with the United Nations. These talks were continued at yesterday's meeting in Moscow between our delegation and the secretary general.

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, we remember above all the antiwar and antifascist reasons for setting up this organization, an event in which the PPR participated, locked in the battle with Hitlerite Germany. The origins of the United Nations make it more necessary than ever to increase the effectiveness of its activities and to strengthen peace and international security. We are ready to help to ensure that the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the intended high-level meeting during the UN jubilee session produce new incentives to make this world organization a place of a creative dialogue seeking to prevent nuclear war, to promote disarmament, to rebuild international trust and detente, and to settle conflicts by peaceful means.

The traditional contribution of the PPR during various periods of UN activities to ease tensions in the world has been the participation of the Polish Army in various missions of peace. At present, a Polish contingent is participating in the UN forces in Syria. We are also present in the supervisory commission of the neutral states in Korea.

In this year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations there are still those who criticize or even try to discredit this organization as a whole or its individual echelons. The fact that the United States has left UNESCO attests to this kind of brutal attempt to discredit the United Nations. Present UN activities are not free from shortcomings and weaknesses, but it is impossible to deny the undoubted UN achievements in the postwar development of the world. It is impossible to deny the UN role in preventing war, promoting disarmament and decolonization, setting the norms of equitable international relations, and developing comprehensive assistance and economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

As for the UN weaknesses and failures, we cannot help noting that the responsibility for them is borne by those imperialist forces whose policy continues to depart from the most crucial aims and principles of the UN Charter and who, despite this Charter, continue to abuse international organizations for the purpose of interfering with the domestic affairs of other countries.

This was so when attempts were made to place the so-called Polish question on the UN agenda, and when it was placed on the agenda of the Human Rights Commission and the ILO. Because of our resolute opposition and because of the progressive normalization of our domestic situation, these anti-Polish actions lost their effectiveness last year. References to our problems almost disappeared entirely from the debates of the UN General Assembly. During last year's session of the Human Rights Commission, we prevented the adoption of an anti-Polish resolution.

I would like to inform the Sejm that 2 hours ago I received a report from Geneva that early this morning the Human Rights Committee ended consideration of an item concerning us. Despite the enormous pressure exerted by the U.S. delegate in his extremely aggressive speech, the Americans have failed this year, again, to have their draft anti-Polish resolution carried. This amounts to a considerable success of Polish diplomacy.

On the other hand, we have been unable to eliminate anti-Polish activities in the ILO. The main sponsors of these activities -- the government and trade union delegations from France and the United States -- induced the Administrative Council to adopt the anti-Polish report of the so-called Investigating Commission. That is why the Polish Government was forced to leave the ILO, which was a necessary measure in view of the ILO action which amounted to interference and which was in conflict with the ILO statute, and in view of the fact that there was no hope that this kind of policy might be abandoned.

Poland is active in the UN international economic organizations.

Honorable house, political militancy is an aim for its own sake if it does not go hand in hand with the necessary militancy in the international economic bilateral and multilateral relations. The present unprecedented development of technical achievements and technology is unambiguous proof that the country that is unable to guarantee for itself the necessary place in the international division of labor will fail to ensure a harmonious development of its economy and will fall more and more behind the countries with higher technological standards.

This law applies to Poland as well. The considerable drop of our share in world exports in the past few years and the fact that our per capita exports are several times lower than those of the countries with economic standards similar to ours show that it is most difficult to meet the challenge presented to us by the development of the production forces in industrialized countries. We can respond to this challenge only by decisively increasing our exports. We must bear in mind that exports make it possible to import the component parts and raw materials we need to stimulate the production of our industries.

We must bear in mind that in view of our indebtedness, export efforts amount to a full mobilization of all the production elements. We must also ensure that increased exports do not restrict the flow of the necessary goods to the domestic market places. It is important to realize that increased foreign trade makes it possible to more quickly overcome the difficulties in the domestic market.

The exploitation of all opportunities for participating in the international division of labor is the basic condition for our economy's ability to accelerate its development. That is why one of the basic tasks of our foreign policy is to ensure the necessary external conditions for promoting export as well as industrial, scientific-technical, and fiscal cooperation. That is why we attach such importance to propagating the idea of confidence-building measures in international economic relations. We are pleased that this Polish initiative has gained international acceptance with the exception of the countries that regard economic sanctions and diktat as foundations of foreign economic policy. Following their narrow political interests, these countries continue to create threats to our country's economic security.

The aforementioned issues are connected with the efforts to reschedule our debt. As a result of laborious negotiations within the framework of what is called the Paris Club, an agreement has been achieved that could become the basis of a solution to the issue of rescheduling of our guaranteed loans.

This will depend on whether during bilateral negotiations our partners demonstrate a positive approach and revert to the principles of normal financial and loan cooperation. Thus we must be all the more alarmed by recent indications of a hardening of the stance of the FRG and of some other creditor countries belonging to the Paris Club. The resolution of the problem of our indebtedness is a long-term matter, one which calls for determination to achieve compromises and to free the negotiating process from the influence of the factors that have nothing to do with economics.

May it please the Sejm: Looking after the Polish citizens abroad and strengthening the contacts with Poles abroad and their links with the motherland is one of the fundamental goals of Polish foreign policy. Its implementation means serious tasks for the Polish consular service. The highest state authorities give this service a high priority, and great importance is attached to its activity. This has been confirmed by the law adopted a year ago by the Sejm on the functions of PPR consuls. In our consular activity, just as in the past, we are paying special attention to protecting the rights and interests of Polish legal persons and Polish citizens. We are doing this on the basis of agreements and conventions covering this sector. The number of states with which we have consular relations regulated by agreements increased last year to 26. We plan further agreements which will broaden the system of consular protection. This will also be served by the agreements on legal assistance that we are making with a number of states. We also envisage the improvement of principles and regulations that regulate movements of persons, and in particular travel to the PPR by Polish citizens who are permanently residing abroad.

Our state has unswervingly attached great attention to the strengthening of ties with Poles abroad. Last year a significant extension of contacts and cooperation of embassies, consular offices, Polish institutions, and social organizations with Polonian organizations and groups in the world took place. There has been an increase in the numbers of expatriate Poles coming to the PPR, including the Polonian youth.

This shows that the participation of Poles from abroad in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of People's Poland was quite large, which means that the anti-Polish stance of the countries in which large numbers of our countrymen live -- especially the countries such as the United States and France -- as well as the activities of the reactionary leaderships of some organizations and extreme Polonian groups connected with the antisocialist opposition in the PPR and with foreign centers, were to no avail. The same can be said of the propaganda campaigns waged by the Western mass media to slander our country in the eyes of our countrymen abroad.

We address words of appreciation to those abroad who care about a strong and stable PPR, who are in their thoughts and in their feelings with the country of their origin, and who remember that one ought not to speak badly about the motherland or harm it.

May it please the Sejm: In Polish foreign policy there is a convergence of vital interests, strivings and aspirations of the nation and all its political forces based on the Polish raison d'etat and the PPR Constitution. Foreign policy is one of the main platforms for implementation of the national accord. The shaping of its line is carried out with the participation of all the forces. In this coalition process by the side of the PZPR there is the active participation of the ZSL and SD. This finds expression in joint meetings at which decisions are made. For instance, the evaluation of the implementation of last year's tasks and key directives for 1985, on which I based my speech, has been adopted by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and also has the full approval and support of the allied parties. This fully reflects the coalition process of forming Poland's foreign policy. Our parliament's activity in the international forum represents an essential link in the entirety of the state's foreign policy.

The Sejm's assistance significantly contributed to the achievement of a positive balance sheet in relations with foreign countries last year. I would like to convey gratitude to citizen deputies for this. I am deeply convinced that in embarking on this year's difficult tasks the government will be able to continue to count on support from the Sejm and its commissions.

BRIEFS

OPZZ INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS -- On 16 March, Wojciech Oborski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ], met with Cesar Jimenez, representative of the Peruvian Communist Party, who represents his party among the editorial staff of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 85 p 2 AU] Rudolf Kolchanov, first deputy editor of the Soviet trade union paper TRUD, visited Poland on a working visit from 11 to 16 March on the invitation of the OPZZ. He was received by OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz. Kolchanov showed a lively interest in the activity of the Polish trade unions. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN PRESS DELEGATION VISITS -- A delegation from the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by M. Karadzhov, director of the press department, visited Warsaw from 11 to 14 March in order to exchange views on further cooperation with the press department of the Polish Foreign Ministry and between Polish and Bulgarian mass media. [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Mar 85 p 2 AU]

LITHUANIAN DELEGATION -- On 15 March, PZPR Politburo member Jozef Czyrek received a delegation from the Lithuanian SSR headed by Yuozas Sheris, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which is visiting Poland to open an exhibition called "The Economy, Science, and Techology of the Lithuanian SSR." [Summary] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Mar 85 p 6 AU]

GDR WRITERS VISIT -- At the invitation of the Polish Writers Union, a delegation of GDR writers led by Gerhard Henninger, first secretary of the GDR Writers Union, visited Poland. The delegation was received by Witold Nawrocki, director of the PZPR Central Committee Culture Department. Opinions were exchanged on the role of literature and the writers' community in shaping the socialist personality, as well as on mutual contacts and understanding between the GDR and PPR societies. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Mar 85 p 6 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ALGERIAN FLN DELEGATION

Jeglic Makes Statement

LD221348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the forthcoming visit by Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Zeljko Jeglic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, made the following statement:

"At the invitation of Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] president, Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, will arrive on a 3-day official friendly visit to our country on 25 March this year. Bearing in mind the high level of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria we attach exceptional importance to Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi's visit. This visit continues the already traditional high-level meetings between the two countries and it will provide a fresh opportunity for an extensive exchange of views on questions of bilateral cooperation which have been developing very successfully in recent years. We expect that visit to give fresh impetus to developing comprehensive relations, particularly economic ones, base on long-term principles.

"Yugoslavia and Algeria, as the cofounders of the Nonaligned Movement have identical views on a large number of international issues, and actively advocate dynamtic and more efficient activity by the Nonaligned Movement in the present international situation. During the forthcoming talks we expect to exchange views on the activities of the nonaligned countries on the eve of important ministerial and other gatherings of the nonaligned countries."

Sukrija Receives Bouhara

LD230031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 22 Mar 8t

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] led by Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the FLN Permanent Secretariat. During the meeting Bouhara conveyed greetings from Chadli Bendjedid, FLN secretary general, and from the FLN Central Committee Presidium. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the traditionally good relations between the LCY and the FLN which, as both sides agreed, impart significant stimulus to the continued and comprehensive development of Yugoslav-Algerian relations on the whole. Reference was also made to the wide opportunities of further developing Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation.

Ali Sukrija informed his guests about Yugoslavia's assessment of the state of the trends in international relations and stressed the need for the Nonaligned Movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces to step up their activity to promote peace, development, and disarmament. He also acquainted Bouhara with our current socioeconomic and political situation, LCY activity in implementing the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, and with the development of the system of socialist self-management and the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

The reception was also attended by Dusan Dragosavac, LCY Central Committee member; Borislav Milosevic, head of the section for international cooperation; and Abdallah Fadil, ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Yugoslavia.

Dragosavac, Bouhara Hold Talks

LD240004 Algiers APS in English 1520 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23-3-83 (APS) -- The activities of progressive forces in the struggle for detente, disarmament, peace and development were the dominant subjects in talks that Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the C.C. Permanent Secretariat had on Thursday with Dusan Dragosavac, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Communists League C.C. This meeting also put the stress on the fact that the two nonaligned parties have many common points in the authentic policies they adopt and which aim at reinforcing their cooperation. The two delegations also dealt with the contribution of the F.L.N. Party and the Yugoslav Communist League in efforts of progressist parties and movements of the Mediterranean Sea in order to transform this zone into a zone of peace and cooperation free from all atomic armament.

TANJUG Interviews Brahimi

LD242151 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Algiers, March 24 (TANJUG) -- Algeria considers the formulation of a political platform on the Middle East, which would close Palestinian ranks and be acceptable to all Arab countries, a priority and necessity of the times, said Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi in an interview to TANJUG.

Speaking before his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow, Brahimi underlined that Algeria's stand is based on the Fez plan as a framework for every joint Arab action, insurance of the national rights of the Palestinians, including the right to their own state in their historical land, the participation in all negotiations of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the convening to a U.N.-sponsored international conference as a mechanism for resolving the Mideast crisis. Any joint Arab action should be based on these principles, Brahimi said.

The Algerian prime minister said the current aggravation of the Iran-Iraq war is detrimental to both countries and their peoples, and a potential threat to peace in the region and farther afield in view of the strategic position of the area in which the conflict is taking place. Brahimi underscored the endeavours of people of good will toward ending the fratricidal conflict. In this context, he said the efforts of Yugoslavia and India, which currently chairs the Nonaligned Movement, in seeking a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war should be supported and encouraged.

Brahimi also spoke of Algerian-Yugoslav relations which will be one of the main topics of his talks in Belgrade. He underlined the traditionally good cooperation between the two friendly countries which are linked by their membership in the Nonaligned Movement, similar experiences in their development, and shared views on key international issues.

Planinc Greets Delegation

LD251917 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1148 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, March 25 (TANJUG) -- Algerian Prime Minister and Front de Liberation Nationale (FLN) Political Bureau candidate-member Abdelhamid Brahimi today arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc.

The high-ranking guest from friendly, non-aligned Algeria was accorded the highest state honours and greeted by Planinc and other high-ranking Yugoslav officials at Belgrade airport.

The Algerian prime minister is accompanied by Minister of Commerce Abdelaziz Khellef, Minister of Water-Resources Management, Environment and Forestry Mohamed Rouighi, deputy minister in charge of the work of the Ministry of Vocational Training and Labour Ahmar Azzuz, Algerian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Abdallah Fadil and director general of the state enterprise for the production and processing of liquid fuels Yusuf Yusa.

The three-day talks will centre on the further comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries.

Planinc Hosts Lunch

LD251944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- FEC President Milka Planinc today gave a formal lunch in honor of Abdelhamid Brahimi, Algerian prime minister, who has arrived on an official friendly visit to our country.

During the lunch, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, toasts were exchanged. Wishing the prime minister of Algeria a cordial welcome and a pleasant stay in Yugoslavia, FEC President Milka Planinc, pointed out that the aspirations of the two nonaligned countries were identical and in this connection stressed the closeness and similarity of views with regard to a large number of issues. After expressing her conviction that this meeting will contribute to efforts to further develop bilateral cooperation, Milka Planinc spoke about the present situation in international relations and said:

"The world in which we are living is complex, burdened with many differences, injustice and even danger, but the majority of mankind is oriented toward finding a path leading to peace, as an elementary prerequisite for eliminating all these troubles.

"This is why Yugoslavia highly appreciates all that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria stands for in current international relations.

"We are more and more worried about the continuation of the arms race, a doctrine which leads to intervention and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries, drastic exacerbation of the position of developing countries, and the starvation of millions of people at the time when science, technology, and material development offer endless possibilities for progress and universal happiness.

"Now when there are indications that a dialogue between the superpowers could replace distrust and confrontation, the entire international community, particularly nonaligned and developing countries, many of which experienced in the cruelest way the consequences of disturbed international relations, must find enough force to contribute to true and universal detente in all aspects of international life and all regions of the world.

"We are particularly worried about the lack of readiness in resolving the Middle East crisis, whose essence is the Palestinian issue.

We are now even more convinced that the holding of an international conference on the Middle East, with the participation of all the interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and under the aegis of the United Nations, can be a realistic framework for the beginning of a peace process. The resolute support of nonaligned countries is at the present moment of exceptional importance to the future of the Palestinian people.

"We are deeply worried about the continuation and escalation of the war between Iraq and Iran, to us nonaligned and friendly countries, which has already destroyed a large number of human lives and caused great material damage. [sentence as received] This war jeopardizes peace and security in the area and threatens to involve factors from other regions. Because of all this, nonaligned and friendly countries must make fresh efforts in the direction of halting the hostilities.

"I also believe, Mr Prime Minister, that you share our conviction that it is high time the people of Namibia gained their independence and that the people of Nicaragua should live securely in peace deciding for themselves their own internal development. We also believe that solutions must urgently be found for the crises in southern Africa, Central America, Afghanistan, and Cambodia on the principles of the policy of nonalignment and in keeping with the relevant UN resolutions.

"We are conscious that this path calls for patience and persistence and that acute problems must be resolved concurrently, such as aid to the countries in Africa which are confronting famine because scores of millions of hungry people in Africa are a serious charge against present mankind. Also, the problems of the debts of the developing countries must be resolved and protectionism in international economic relations eliminated as a matter of urgency."

Concluding her toast Milka Planinc said: "In the present-day world fraught with suspicion and reciprocal mistrust, more than ever before dialogues and bridges of trust are required, and in this matter the policy and the Nonaligned Movement have an irreplaceable role to play."

Planinc, Brahimi Begin Talks

LD251924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- FEC President Milka Planinc and Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi met in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this afternoon and began a wide-ranging exchange of views which will embrace bilateral relations as well as topical issues on the international political and economic scene.

MAMULA DEPARTS FOR MILITARY TALKS IN KUWAIT

LD250936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, left for Kuwait this morning. The delegation will be paying a working visit to Kuwait and its Armed Forces. During the visit Mamula and the members of the delegation will have talks with his hosts on the further development of cooperation between the Yugoslav and Kuwaiti Armies.

BORBA ON COLLECTIVE WORK, TERM OF OFFICE

AU242221 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Ivan Torov article: "About Collective Work and Terms of Office: Uncontroversial and Yet Controversial"]

[Excerpts] Lately, almost 7 years after the Eighth Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Congress, the initiative Tito made at that gathering about collective work, decision-making, responsibility, and the 1-year term of office has again been brought to the political public's center of attention.

Present assessments of the matter move within a wide range, from the opinion that Tito's initiative has fulfilled expectations, through the view that, at least in regard to the shorter term of office, it was a mistake, up to the opinions of those who think that too little time has elapsed to permit a realistic assessment of the initiative's scope and the results.

The motives that led Tito at the trade union congress to make a proposal that in the years to come would to a great extent excite political minds and passions are well known. For the time being, let us only recall that essentially, the idea was to strive for further democratization of overall social relations, and to overcome hierarchical and outdated relations in the previous leadership. It was also expected that it would be a strong bastion against an ever-stronger penetration of the bureaucratic and leaderlike [liderski] logic of individuals and groups.

Now, several years later, practice and experience impose thoughts and possible conclusions that certainly do not show that we have achieved anything serious or radical in our collective work method.

Speaking of collective work, 1982 was in many respects both a turning point and a representative year. An extremely strong feeling was generated that collective work should be admitted to our political life as soon as possible. However, since cadre change was at the center of attention, the whole idea quickly came down to a discussion and from time to time even to a bilious polemic about the duration of the term of office. The majority views that the 1-year term of office should be accepted everywhere and that it should be speedily introduced as a norm, led to a real euphoria, so that a short term of office practically overnight appeared at all levels, even in associated labor and in citizens' associations. Reducing collective work to terms of office of course did not help to gradually introduce into practice collective work as a whole either then [in 1982], or much earlier, and thus to create the conditions under which the 1-year term of office would indeed be the proper cadre method for preventing leader-like behavior and limiting political professionalism.

Now Everyone in His Own Way

Since the short term of office became prevalent, without proper preconditions and preparation but carrying on the burdens of the past and of our way of thinking, it could not offer what was expected. The clamor against the 1-year term of office was getting stronger and stronger, particularly by many officials, so that it has now, in the opinion and statements of many people, become a restraint on the work of the leadership. One gets the impression that we easily fell into a bureaucratic trap whose aim was in fact -- by bringing matters to a reductio ad absurdum -- to compromise an idea and a solution that had different motives and goals.

The 1-year term of office has been subjected to fierce criticism lately.

Of course there are also quite a few people who have diametrically opposed views, and we will not be surprised if in the next few days we again witness our usual polemics and disagreements about this question.

If a certain unanimity exists in all this, it exists primarily in the demand that a 1-year term of office as a principle should stay only in the federation. However, an extremely delicate question appears: Isn't this position in essence a reflection of the situation in society, and of the relationship of forces within it, or doesn't it show where the actual centers of power and decisionmaking are situated?!?

Do We Know What We Want?

A careful analysis will certainly show that there have been many shortcomings in the implementation of the 1-year term of office, above all in the unnecessary insistance that it should be introduced even in places where it does not belong. It is indisputable, however, that even in such limited conditions for maneuvering -- limited by inherited logic, cadre combinations and ambitions, and privitization of the process of assigning cadres -- the 1-year term of office, wherever it has been implemented consistently, created in many leaderships and bodies a more favorable climate, greater mobility and changeability of cadres, a reduced possibility for cadre monopolies, leader-like manner [liderstvo], and careerism.

In any case, the present debate on the political system and preparations for next year's elections and congresses are a good foundation for finally opening a genuine, well-argued discussion on the real scope of collective work and, particularly, on what it is that we really want to achieve by collective work. The conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session also instruct us to do that, by saying that unitil the congress, the LCY Central Committee will critically analyze the experience achieved so far on realizing principles of collective work and responsibility.

MARKOVIC DISCUSSES DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM, SERBIA

LD221126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2141 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Mar (TANJUG) -- The general party debate has helped achieve a new quality and situation in the LCY. The debate has activated the membership, created a greater sense of responsibility and discipline for party tasks, and signified a new step in the democratization in the LC and in the positive participation of membership in the formulation and implementation of LC policy. This was stressed by Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking this evening to the members of the Abrasevic Cultural-Artisitc Society of Belgrade, who had invited him for talks about the current sociopolitical events in Yugoslavia.

In all sociopolitical organizations, including the LC, the view has emerged that unity is expressed only if decisions are adopted with the full agreement of all. Herein lies the cause of a kind of opportunism, becasue in order to always achieve unity in decision-making, the adoption of generalized orientations is resorted to at times, Markovic said.

Stressing that unity does not automatically occur all the time, Dragoslav Markovic said that in the LC the principle of democratic centralism must be consistently applied, of course, along with full publicity and a democratic spirit in adopting decisions, and complete consistency and full responsibility in carrying out that which has been agreed. In this, a significant role is played by public information media, which by insisting only on differences and specific situations could not only slow down the process of democratization, but also reverse it. This could even be done from well-intentioned motives, but the consequences are negative.

Commenting on the conclusions of the 18th Serbia LC Central Committee session, devoted to the problems of the political system, Markovic stressed that at that session the view crystallized that some provisions of the Constitution have not resolved in the best possible way the questions of relations between the SR of Serbia and the autonomous provinces. Therefore, judging by everything, some provisions will have to be changed and some implemented in order to avoid their different interpretations. This will also be discussed at the next LCY Central Committee session, which will be devoted to the implementation of joint interests in the Federation.

Replying to questions about the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, Markovic said that this generally accepted document has been implemented slowly and inconsistently, but that such deep changes would be difficult to implement even if there were no resistance. The most dangerous thing in the present situation is the high rate of inflation, as it reflects all the weaknesses of the Yugoslav economy. However, the greatest evil is unemployment, which affects first and foremost the young....

This problem should be resolved, Markovic said, through making greater use of existing capabilities, a more dynamic mobility and retraining of manpower.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA BODY DISCUSSES DEFENSE TASKS

LD230014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1331 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Sarajevo, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly has discussed the functioning of all-people's defense on the republic's territory in 1984. It judged that very significant results were achieved in this sphere, particularly in the process of the socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection matters, and in organizing and equipping working people and citizens and in their professional and ideopolitical training.

As the statement stresses, particularly significant results were also achieved in working out, developing and speeding up the emergency plans and the plans for the defense of republican organs, republican management organizations, and other organs, organizations, and communities. These plans constitute a new quality in the republic's overall defense preparations which was demonstrated by a series of concrete exercises, tests, and actions in 1984.

The council also agreed that the process of further socialization of all-people's defense and social self-protection matters and tasks should be continued in the coming period since that is the best prerequisite for the consistent implementation of working people's and citizens' rights, duties and responsibilities in this sphere.

VIDIC, SOVIET ENVOY DISCUSS WW II ANNIVERSARY

LD230549 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR ambassador in the SFRY. The talks centered on further comprehensive promotion of friendly relations between the LCY and CPSU and between the two socialist countries, in particular bearing in mind the celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, to which the nations and nationalities of the USSR and of the SFRY have made their contribution.

Ambassador Rodionov conveyed the CPSU's views of this significant period of human history, while Vidic spoke about the basic outlines and ideological content of the program of celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism in the SFRY.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA PARTY STATISTICS -- Novi Sad, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Party statistics show that the Vojvodina LC now has 228,000 members, 1,000 fewer than last year. Although the number of members is in itself not a question of substance for the LC, it is unusual for the membership of the Vojvodina LC to be declining. Last year a mere 4,776 new members were admitted, which in the past would have been the number of new admissions in no more than 6 months. Out of the total of 6,296 basic LC organizations in the province, as many as 4,316 did not admit one single member into its ranks last year! How is it possible that membership is stagnating in so many basic organizations? How is it possible that 1,500 party cells did not admit one single new member during the past 3 years? An answer to this question, and a very concrete answer, too, is expected to be given by LC municpal organizations. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 24 Mar 85 LD]

TRADE WITH POLAND -- Belgrade -- The SFRY and the PPR will increase the value of mutual trade this year by 11 percent, it was assessed by the joint SFRY-PPR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation headed by Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council, on the Yugoslav side and Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, on the Polish side. The committee concluded its work yesterday by signing the protocol on the meeting. The balanced commodity trade reached $740 million last year. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 85 p 7 AU]

MONTENEGRIN OFFICIALS -- The delegates of the three chambers of the Montenegrin Assembly on 26 February elected Scepo Lzovic as a new member of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro. Mladjen Skobalj has been relieved of his membership in the Executive Council of Montenegro, because he will assume another post. Mihailo Nikolic was elected in his place. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Feb 85 p 3 AU]

NEW DEPUTY FINANCE SECRETARY -- At the proposal of Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council president, Dr Dragutin Crupkovic has been relieved of the post of deputy federal secretary for finance and Vuk Ognjanovic has been appointed in his place. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 85 p 5 AU]

NEW ECONOMIC CHAMBER PRESIDENT -- Nikola Filipovic, economist, born in Ilidza, near Sarajevo, in 1928, has been elected president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 85 p 1 AU]